

State Supervision and Aid In Irrigation

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In reaching an understanding of the importance of this matter, it may be said that it is not only the farmer, but the position of agriculture, and the other industries and occupations of the state.

From news paper sources comes the statement that in 1919 the value of the nation's farms and agricultural equipment was \$30,000,000,000 and that the value of the crops produced was \$24,000,000,000. The same sources give the cost of the late war as \$24,000,000,000. The amounts stated are tremendous; too great for comprehension. But this is the bed-rock upon which we build our future. The future of the state depends upon the success of our agriculture. If the farmer ceases to function no other industry, be it commerce, manufacturing, mining, etc., can long continue to operate. All in the end, depend upon agriculture. This places agriculture in the lead of everything. Inasmuch as agriculture, in various regions like ours, depends absolutely upon irrigation for its successful pursuit, irrigation is thus of first importance. It is necessary, therefore, that we should be able to answer the questions of the amount of our water supply, the ways, means and costs necessary to put such to beneficial use in irrigating crops, become of vital interest. Here is the place where the practice of irrigation was first instituted in North America by the Anglo-Saxons.

HONOR TO PIONEERS

All honor to those sturdy pioneers who first diverted the waters of the streams to the parched earth. Their effort and thus rendered certain the production of crops. This was more than seventy years ago. During the first, say forty years, pioneer conditions prevailed but now the frontiers have been passed for thirty years or more and we are in the midst of a civilization. In fact are a part of it where there is a constant struggle to maintain our position.

To maintain our place in this world is not only a matter of pride, but it is also necessary for the maintenance of health, wealth and happiness to the same degree as the rest of civilization. We must keep our feet on the ground in full the burden. We cannot side with these responsibilities without we and future generations pay the penalty. Until then finally comes a time when the full force of the matter is realized and active steps taken to develop our natural resources to the utmost. Only then shall we stand on a firm basis, our adjacent and neighboring states, where the general idea seems to be for putting all energy and effort possible into an increased agricultural production; and this means the promotion of irrigation.

It is truly astonishing how, during our pioneer period, the building of so many canals, and the diversions from the streams was continued, until the full normal flow from them is engaged so far as such will go, in irrigation, power production and municipal uses. All has been done possible for communities to accomplish, and such accomplishment, represented by our water rights and present systems of canals and ditches, forms the foundation of our present crop production.

There seems to be no way of securing any considerable amount of additional irrigation water without building large storage reservoirs and high line canals. This puts us face to face with a problem of such magnitude that it can only be accomplished with success by team work, by cooperation, by organization, with all under state supervision and aid.

PIONEER DEVELOPMENT. This pioneer development, for that is what it must be, in general designated, is less than a 50 per cent development. It is possible and practicable to double and in some cases treble the present crop production. It is not only to provide water for new lands but water must be had for late irrigation on lands now having an insufficient water supply, thus making possible the maturing of the more profitable late crops, and the practice of more intensive cultivation generally.

Our irrigated areas are situated in groups, often widely separated, but often depending upon a common source of water supply. This brings to us the problem of developing the water supply with full justice to all interests. How is it possible for the separate areas and communities to combine and settle all questions of rights and the division of water and the costs of development without loss of rights or failure to develop water supplies on the part of some of the smaller communities, or recourse to the long, tedious and costly methods of litigation.

This should make clear the necessity of bringing the authority of the state into play, to take charge of such common sources of water supply and allocate the rights of all therein and segregate the costs of development. This state aid in the matter can be secured by the enactment of proper legislation. The first step has been taken by the passage of our new irrigation district law. Several of such have been created and more are in contemplation. More yet should be formed. It is necessary for the protection of the rights of all who have in a distant water supply in which still other communities are concerned.

Each of these irrigation districts will have many local problems of irrigation and drainage which will be the concern of only that district and such may not need a district organization to deal with local matters. But every area or district, having interest in a possible source of supply at a distance, and there are other areas or districts with an interest in the same distant supply, then in such cases, it is necessary, in order to properly protect their rights and interest in such common source of water supply, to have a district organization for that purpose.

TENTATIVE DRAFT. There has been prepared a tentative draft of such a law as seems to fit the necessity. It is through the work done by the Utah Water Storage Association that information has become available which indicates the needs, and enables a more or less clear understanding of the matter to be had. The information gathered by the association indicates the wisdom of continuing such work, and further, that such work can best be done under the authority and guidance of the state. It is these considerations that have led up to the attempt to put laws on our statutes that will properly govern this important matter.

The forming of irrigation districts, for reasons heretofore given, is the first step. Such districts have jurisdiction over existing water rights and canals. All such are planned to continue to function as before, under the state engineer. The new law is intended to not interfere, in any way, with present conditions. The first matter to come under the workings of the law is that of securing an addition to our present water supply by building storage reservoirs to hold water for later in the season use, and high line canals to convey such to the lands at the highest practical elevations. Then, and not until then, it will become

what is best to do about exchange of water rights, etc.

It seems best, in order to clearly define the interests involved, to classify the water supplies of the state; such classification applying to only new supplies to be developed and not to present water supplies or rights. This would be created class A, water supply which includes such supplies as are the concern of only one district or community. Class B, water supply covers and includes all such sources and supplies as are the concern of more than one district or community. There are cases noted where as many as seven separate districts are interested in a common source of supply and its conveyance to the places of use.

UNDER DISTRICT CONTROL. Then all a class water is and remains under the control of the district to which it belongs and the state has no interest or control over same only as provided for already under the state engineer. But in the case of class B water, it is different. It is necessary here to have state control in order.

First, to insure comprehensive plans laid to make full development of possibilities.

Second, to see to it that such plans are fully carried out; that is, that no part of the development is made that falls to be in conformity with the comprehensive plan.

Third, to define the rights of the different districts in the developments and divide and allocate the water.

Fourth, to protect the rights and interests of all concerned.

Then, with state control and supervision provided, such work as has been done by the Utah Water Storage Association may be continued by the state. That such work is required, if the full development or our resources of water is to be realized, is evident to all who give thought to the matter. It cannot be expected that one area will do this work and consider the interests of all; neither is it practical, for several districts to get together and properly work out the problem. The interests of the commonwealth are involved to the extent that the state control of this important matter is really a necessity; this is for the good of all.

After the state has investigated conditions of distant-to-be-developed water supplies and decided how far it will do this work and consider the interests of all; neither is it practical, for several districts to get together and properly work out the problem. The interests of the commonwealth are involved to the extent that the state control of this important matter is really a necessity; this is for the good of all.

Whereas, irrigation works, once properly built, are permanent. The cost, while large, is but a fraction of the cost of other public works. The cost paid by the owners of the farms benefited directly, and such pay the costs of operation and maintenance. The returns from the more extended are immediate, definite and evident through increased crop production, enhanced farm values, greater population, and larger state revenues from taxes due to increased value of land, direct on the farms only, but accruing from the increased crop production.

It is evident that irrigation will help materially, through increased state revenues, in providing the much-needed funds to construct and maintain the water works done by the Utah Water Storage Association, which has for its object the future agricultural growth will be measured by the storage of waters now being wasted. It is, as the foregoing engineer's report will show, accomplished much that is of real permanent and constructive benefit to the state in the matter of irrigation. The money cost of this work is not great, but it is a half mile of hard surfaced road.

A summary of conditions and what may be done to better such, may be expressed by what follows.

We have now, in the way of irrigation, but what is practically a money development. This development is less than a fifty per cent development of the resources of the state. It is not easy to see how the interests of the state could otherwise be protected and advanced. The separate districts could hardly deal with the matter and become a public charge and become a public charge. It is necessary that all to be considered and so state authority is needed to represent and protect such interests.

If it becomes possible and practical to secure federal aid in this water supply development, it may be realized if efforts now being made by the Western States Reclamation Association in the future, meet with success. Then it is clearly necessary for the state to be ready to do business with the government. It is not easy to see how the interests of the state could otherwise be protected and advanced. The separate districts could hardly deal with the matter and become a public charge and become a public charge. It is necessary that all to be considered and so state authority is needed to represent and protect such interests.

This is, in short, what the present draft of a law to be presented for enactment is planned to accomplish. Those who are vitally interested, and all who begin to really get an understanding of the root of the matter are interested, may be informed of what is needed. It cannot be thought about, talked about, written about and become a general knowledge to too great an extent. It is necessary that all should know about it. But it will do no real good to think about it, talk about it or write about it, if it is not done in a short, definite and constructive manner. Team work is necessary. Don't stand on the sidelines and criticize. Get in and help. All who have their own interests at heart and who wish for widespread prosperity, will follow the above advice.

SUPPORT FOR IRRIGATION. It is evident that the interest shown in and money spent upon roads, and the amount of money expended is enormous, for all caused or made possible by the public mind becoming saturated with the idea of the desirability of having good roads. It is not possible to get the public mind saturated to the same extent in favor of irrigation. Public support of roads will never wane, but it should be necessary to get the same support from the public as is now extended to roads, in favor of irrigation.

Now, the business will for a moment, decay the value and desirability of good roads; but it must be said in all fairness that hard surfaced roads are tremendously expensive, something like up to \$15,000 or so per mile. The maintenance of such is a public charge and they will sometime wear out and need to be rebuilt at public expense. Hard surfaced roads do add much to the pleasure and comfort of the people, they save money and time to those having hauling to do and promote industry and commerce by easier, cheaper and more rapid transportation. In such ways the general welfare and prosperity is enhanced. But they do not give an immediate, definite and visible return in money, or aid, except indirectly to the revenue of the state, or greatly increase the population.

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Increased industries and commerce following increased crop production.

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SUGGESTS U. S. BUY FORESTS

Building Costs Would Be Lowered Then, Says Forester Greeley

Building costs of the future can be lowered materially in event that the United States authorized the purchase of immense tracts of privately owned forest lands, according to a statement contained in the annual report of United States forester Col. W. B. Greeley.

Colonel Greeley calls attention to the fact that 25,000,000,000 feet of wood are being taken from the nation's forests each year, and that the government is growing only 4,000,000,000 feet annually. The ultimate result, he intimates, will be entire exhaustion of the country's timber supplies, bringing in its wake prohibitive prices of wood pulp, paper and building material.

"There are still large quantities of timber in the United States," the chief forester stated, "but this timber is not in the right place. It is located in the regions west of the great central plains or at least 60 per cent of it. It is far from the bulk of the country's population, agriculture and manufacturing."

"We have used up the forests without growing new ones. At the bottom of the whole problem is idle forest land. The United States has 235,000,000 acres of cut-over, or denuded, forest land, containing no saw timber. Eighty-one millions of this amount have been completely devastated by forest fires and methods of cutting which destroy new timber growth."

Nation-wide protection from forest fires for all classes of forest land, Colonel Greeley asserts, is the first and most essential step in the preservation of the country's timber supply. It is his belief that the police powers of the states offer the best means of enforcing reasonable requirements against forest destruction. Purchase of more lands by the government will bring such land under the protection of the forestry service, he says, and result not only in conservation, but in the growing of new timber as well.

WOMAN'S CITY CLUB

ISSUES COOK BOOK. KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The more we know about everything, the better cooks we are, according to a member of the Woman's City Club, which has just issued a cook book, compiled from the personal recipes of its members. Money from the book's sale will be devoted to civic work.

At the coming luncheon the club will take up the question of civic activity in co-operation with the chamber of commerce and other civic organizations, and decide on its first activity, bearing in mind the suggestions of Mayor Francis, who addressed the club last week.

A REAL DANCE

Given by

THE ELKS' BAND

Assisted by the Orpheum Orchestra

BERTHANA

TOMORROW NIGHT, DECEMBER 27

COME!

Hotel Guest Takes Blankets With Him

Would you pay \$1.50 for a night's lodging in a comfortable hotel, and a pair of first class woolen blankets? Joe Bush did, according to the police.

Bush registered at the Healy hotel. He was a laboring man apparently. Between 4 and 5 o'clock Saturday Bush departed from the hotel, taking with him the blankets which had warmed him during the night. His departure was not noticed because he made his exit through the window of his room. After improving a rope from the sheets on the bed, he slid from his window to the alley at the rear of the hotel.

It is the belief of the police that Bush stole the blankets so that he could ship out of town from a local employment office.

DAD A GRADUATE, TOO. "So the boy is home from college," yes. Surprises me, too.

"That so?" "Yes. Marvellous how much more they're teaching boys at that college now than they taught when I went there. I don't know as much as he thinks he knows."

The Siamese believe that the human arteries are filled with air.

Farm Bureau to Hold Meeting Wednesday

The annual meeting of the Weber county farm bureau will be held at the Federal building Wednesday, December 29. According to W. I. Thomas, county agricultural agent, reports of various committees will be given regarding the work of the last season. Election of officers will take place during the meeting.

Those in attendance at the meeting will be guests at a luncheon to be given by the Weber county farm bureau.

It is reported that reorganization of the local bureaus throughout the county has been completed. One of the important phases of the annual meeting will be the outlining of next season's project work. It is expected that stress will be laid upon development of irrigation.

WILL EXHUME VICTIMS. BUDAPEST, Dec. 2.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Victims of Bela Kun's Bolshevik regime in Hungary are to be exhumed wherever they are buried and laid to perpetual rest in a vast mausoleum built for this purpose by the municipal court of Budapest. A mausoleum will be erected in memory of their sufferings and the anniversary of the solemn burial will be commemorated every year as a day of national mourning.

Money Banked Is Money Saved--Money Spent Is Money Gone

COME IN NOW AND JOIN OUR NEW

CHRISTMAS CLUB

BANK SOME MONEY EVERY WEEK--THAT IS OUR PLAN

MONEY EARNERS

Sure, you are going to need money next Christmas—but will you have it?

You will when you come in and join our Christmas Club which gives you a systematic plan for depositing money regularly.

Earnings of men and women are now increased so that salaried people are in a position to deposit \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20 or more each week without inconvenience to themselves.

To have money for next Christmas or any other purpose join our Christmas Club. JOIN TODAY.

BUSINESS MEN

Business men are urged to encourage their employees to join our Christmas Club and to explain to them that it is a weekly method for banking money. Thrifty employees are the most valuable to their business.

The money which you can so easily spare now and put in our Christmas Club may some day protect you and yours in sickness and financial distress.

JOIN OUR CHRISTMAS CLUB TODAY

HOW TO HAVE MONEY NEXT CHRISTMAS

INCREASING CLUB PLAN

1c Club	Deposit 1c first week, 2c second week. Increase 1c each week—in 50 weeks....	\$ 12.75
2c Club	Deposit 2c first week, 4c second week. Increase 2c each week—in 50 weeks....	25.50
5c Club	Deposit 5c first week, 10c second week. Increase 5c each week—in 50 weeks....	63.75
10c Club	Deposit 10c first week, 20c second week. Increase 10c each week—in 50 weeks....	127.50

EVEN AMOUNT CLUB PLAN

25c Club	Deposit 25c each week—in 50 weeks....	\$ 12.50
50c Club	Deposit 50c each week—in 50 weeks....	25.00
\$1 Club	Deposit \$1 each week—in 50 weeks....	50.00
\$2 Club	Deposit \$2 each week—in 50 weeks....	100.00

EVEN AMOUNT CLUB PLAN

\$5 Club	Deposit \$5 each week—in 50 weeks....	\$ 250.00
\$10 Club	Deposit \$10 each week—in 50 weeks....	500.00
\$20 Club	Deposit \$20 each week—in 50 weeks....	1,000.00
\$100 Club	Deposit \$100 each week—in 50 weeks....	5,000.00

HOW TO JOIN

Look at the different Clubs in table above and select the one you wish to join, the 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20 or more; then come to our Bank with the first weekly deposit. We will make you a member of the Club and give you a Christmas Club Pass Book showing the Club you have joined.

WHY WE HAVE OUR CHRISTMAS CLUB

It is part of the business of our Bank to encourage thrift and to teach economy. In no better way can we render service to all of the people of this city and community than by giving them a definite plan for saving their money. Our Christmas Club is just such a plan.

We Pay 4% Interest Compounded Quarterly

OGDEN SAVINGS BANK 2384 Washington Avenue